

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 37 and Country paper 5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1805

BALTIMORE Price Current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, QUANTS., VALUE, D. C. D. C. Includes items like Bread, Beef, Bacon, Butter, Candles, Fish, Furs, Flour, GINSENG, Hops, Hides, Hoops, Leather, Lumber, Molasses, Navar stores, Ochre, Pork, Porter, Soap, Snake Root, Salt, Salt Petre, Salt, St. Ubes, Sassafras, Shot, Skins, Sweets, Tobacco, Yellow, Whisk, Whisky, Store prices.

GINSENG OF an excellent quality, for sale by HENRY THOMPSON. No. 53, South-Gay-street. COBT

December 3 Diff. Junction of Partnership. THE firm of KERR & KING was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 7th ult. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. King, who is authorized to settle the accounts of the said firm.

December 3 First quality Lard. HAVING commenced the packing of Pork, are now supplied with 1st quality LARD in small kegs, fit for family use or exportation. ALSO ON HAND, 200 hdds. Flax-Seed, cleaned and in good shipping order, and 1st and 2d quality Butter.

Nov. 20 A BALL DUPONT'S BENEFIT BALL. IS fixed for THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at Mr. Bryden's New Assembly Room, Light-street, to open precisely at 7 o'clock.

Charles C. Egerton, No. 83, BOWLING GREEN, HAS just received, per ship Carlisle, from Bremen, and offers for sale, 200 pieces best White Rolls 77 do do Hempen Osaburgs 53 do do Burlaps 85 do do Hessians 56 do Brown Headlines.

F. & C. Focke, OPPOSITE the Custom-House, have received per the General Mercer, from Varel, the following LINEN: 150 pieces Listados 300 do Bouten No. 2 300 do Checks and Stripes 25 do Creas a la Morlaix 50 do Dowls 250 do Bretagnes 5 boxes & 3 bales Flaxen & Tecklenburgs 5 do White Rolls 5 bales Brown Rolls 9 do Hessians

William Scott, 44, NORTH HOWARD-STREET, (Opposite Messrs. E. & T. Finley's.) HAS imported by the late arrivals from England, a general assortment of FALL GOODS, Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Von Kapff & Brune, HAVE received by the latest arrivals, and on hand from former importations, the following LINENS: Checks No. 2 Book Checks Checks and Stripes Vries Bonten Cholets Hessians Brown Rolls Bielfeld Linen White-Rolls Burlaps Osaburgs Ticklenburgs Listados in whole and 2 and 3 bushel Bags half pieces

B. H. Mullikin, Sign of the Sheaf of wheat and two Pigeons, 101, BALTIMORE-STREET, HAS imported by the ships Ceres, Diana and Fame, from Liverpool, his supply of Fall and Winter Goods, Amongst which are, Rose blankets, striped duffi ditto; blue, green, brown, gray and white kerseys; blue, green, and white halfshirts; gray, green, red, blue, brown and drab coatings; flannels, assorted; cotton and worsted hosiery ditto, &c.

Final Dividend. THE Commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued forth against JOHN GILL, of Baltimore, merchant, intend to meet on the sixteenth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Caldwell, Esquire, No. 18, North-Calvert street, in the city of Baltimore, in order to make a final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded from the benefit of said dividend, and all claims not then proved, will be disallowed.

Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1805. A petition of divers persons, for a light house on Sandy Point, was presented and referred to the committee of trade and manufactures.

The bill for the additional appropriation of the sum of 250,000 dollars for the naval department, was read a third time, and passed. It was then Resolved, on motion of Mr. J. Randolph, that so much of the president's message as relates to the health and quarantine laws, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, that so much of the message of the president, as referred to the aggressions committed on our trade—to a prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition—To the building of 74 gun ships—To the organization of the militia and land forces, and to the naval and peace establishments, be referred to committees.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution, in effect, That so much of the president's message as relates to the depredations on our commerce, and the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States—their unjustifiable construction of the laws of neutral nations; and to enquire in what instance, and to what extent, our neutrality has been violated—be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Bidwell, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, to the like purport, and, that it be referred to a select committee. Mr. Nicholson thought that the two resolutions, embraced the same object, except, that the former was referred to the committee of ways and means, and the gentleman's to a select committee.

Mr. Elliott contended in favor of Mr. Bidwell's resolution, and observed, that the committee of ways and means would be invested with new powers, viz.—to look into the laws of nations, in case the first resolution passed. The message informed, that new principles were laid down by the belligerent powers. A select committee properly instructed on the question was, he thought, most competent to enquire fully in the business.

Mr. Nicholson's motion passed, was referred to the committee of ways and means. The house then proceeded to ballot for a chaplain—The votes were, (on a second ballot) For the Rev. Mr. Glendy, 70 Mr. Laurie, 26 Mr. Wilmer, 1

Mr. Glendy was accordingly declared to be elected. Memorial of the legislature of the Mississippi territory, referred to a committee.

Petitions of Edward Lewis, Jacob Wetsil, and George Little, presented last sessions referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of the inhabitants of Stonington, in Connecticut and Westerly, in Rhode Island, for a light house, referred to a committee of trade and manufactures.

Petition of Richard C. Beael, late a lieutenant on board the frigate Constitution, for reimbursement of \$248 6 expended by him as prize master of a vessel called the Niger, at Norfolk, Williamsburg, and Boston.

Referred to the committee of claims. Petition of William Nutlock of Vermont, praying a reimbursement of \$251. Referred to the committee of claims. Adjourned.

BOSTON, November 30.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 27, 1805.

"Of several vessels sent into England, the Messenger, Duffington, released on paying captors expenses. Huntress, Chase, do. Commerce, Tirrell, do. Enterprize, Pratt, without expenses. Ezra and Daniel, Hall, do. These did not come before the Court, and were wholly or in part, under my care.

Capt. Cook, in a Salem vessel, is sent into Guernsey, and has been offered his papers, which I have advised him, to accept. He had, as most other captains have, a notion that he ought to seek for damages. When they are offered their papers immediately or in a few days, they should accept them and not think of damages.

The Adair, is detained. The master deposes that the bulk of the cargo was imported in two vessels from Guadaloupe, and that the Adair, waited sometime for their arrival, in order to take the sugar to Europe.

The ship John Bulkley, bound to Amsterdam from Philadelphia, with a cargo brought by her from Batavia to Philadelphia, where it was landed, advertised for sale, &c. has been tried, and sentence reserved. This vessel had performed two or three similar voyages. The voyage before she

returned from Batavia to Philadelphia, where the cargo was landed and reshipped from Amsterdam, whence she proceeded with a false destination to Batavia with specie, and there bought the bulk of the present cargo. The owner has another vessel gone to Amsterdam, which is ordered to take in return a cargo suitable for the Batavian market. These circumstances, and some letters on board, were considered by the captors as evidence of an original intention to ship the cargo to Europe, and supposing Batavia to be a close colony, not open to neutrals in time of peace, it was urged that the vessel and cargo were liable to confiscation; and if not immediately, that Mr. —, the owner, having been guilty of fraud in the former voyage, [false destination, &c.] ought not to be allowed further proof as to original intention.

The Eagle, Terry, was detained on her voyage from New York to Cherbourg. The bulk of her cargo, Guadaloupe sugar, appeared to be imported by the owners in another vessel, accompanied with a Certificate that the duties payable in France, had been paid in Guadaloupe. This certificate is mentioned in the letter to the Consignee, with the expectation, that it would entitle them to a remission of some of the duties.

As it did not appear that the owners had imported the sugar for sale in the United States, to form a part of the common stock of the country; but that it was their original intention to ship it to Europe; the Judge concluded they were pursuing a direct voyage from the colony to the mother country—that it was therefore liable to confiscation.

He observed that in reason and legal operation it was equal whether the goods went on from the United States in the same or another bottom.

The captor's council observed that as that Certificate gave the proprietor of the sugar certain advantages in France, so it must expose him to the disadvantage of its being considered as adopted French property.

It is therefore settled by the late decisions in the Court of Admiralty, that

The importation of goods from the French, Dutch & Spanish Colonies into the United States, must be made for the purpose of introducing them into the common stock, or general commerce;—

That, when that purpose of the importer does not evidently appear, or when his intention to export them to Europe does appear, then his landing of the goods, securing the duties, advertising them for sale, and reshipping them in the same, or in another vessel, for Europe, are not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage from the colony to the mother country; neither will such landing of the goods, &c. on an outward voyage from the mother country to the colony, in the same or another vessel, break the continuity of the voyage;—

And, that the bona fide purchaser of colonial produce in the United States, may export it to Europe;—

The principle of law, as established in the war of 1756, with respect to the colonial trade, will be adhered to, except so far as it is or may be relaxed by instructions to his majesty's cruisers, and by orders of council:—

After the 1st November, 1805, all neutrals trading with the colonies, can only go to and from them directly:—

The trade to Batavia will be decided to be an exclusive one. Your vessels must go and return directly to and from Batavia.

"Do in war no more than you could do in peace."

SEPT. 21, 1805

"The Adair's trial came on yesterday, when two thirds of the sugar supposed to be the quantity imported by Mr. —, in the two vessels from Guadaloupe were condemned. The vessel and the rest of the cargo were restored.

"Forget not to make the masters and mates privy to your having purchased the goods in Boston, and in your affidavit attached to the invoices state distinctly the names of the persons of whom you bought."

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Highly Interesting.

Capt. Taylor, of the schooner Union, who arrived this morning from Ayamonte, (Spain) informs us, that just before, he sailed, letters were received from Cadiz, mentioning, that the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of 45 ships of the line and frigates, were ordered to be laid up for the winter; and that they had proceeded 8 or 10 miles above Cadiz, and were preparing to moor.—The French had landed 10,000 men at Cadiz, and had taken possession of the forts.

An English fleet, of 20 sail of the line and frigates, were then off Cadiz, and a reinforcement hourly expected. These ships daily presented themselves in full view of Cadiz, and several of them sailed within gun-shot of the town.

The markets at Cadiz, were much glutted with all kinds of American produce. All the ware-houses and many dwelling houses, at Ayamonte, were filled with wheat, flour, bread and salted provisions, which were brought there from France for the king of Spain. The nominal price of flour at Cadiz, was 13 dollars, and a half per barrel, but no ready sales could be procured for any article whatever. The merchants and inhabitants of Cadiz were thrown into much embarrassment and distress by a

total stagnation of business, and scarcity of money. Such was the scarcity of specie at Madrid, that the king had ordered paper money to be issued and made a legal tender for all debts payable in that city. He had also directed the notaries not to protest bills of exchange which should be payable after the paper medium should be issued—thus the holders of bills of exchange would be compelled to receive the amount in paper. The merchants of Cadiz were seriously apprehensive that the paper currency system would be enforced also in that city, and throughout the kingdom.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1805

The alarm of FIRE was again resounded through our city, last evening, between the hours of 6 and 7; and it is a painful task to state, that a brother editor has been the principal sufferer. The fire was discovered, issuing from the roof of a three-story brickhouse, in Market-street, near the bridge, occupied by Mr. Thomas Dobbin (editor of the Telegraph) both as a dwelling and printing office.

Much exertion was used in removing the printing materials, which were conceived to be in imminent danger, as they were in the third story, immediately below the loft in which the fire originated; but in effecting this amidst confusion and hurry, the different apparatus must have received much serious injury. However, notwithstanding the aspect of the flames was threatening in the extreme, still the calmness of the evening and the activity and labor of the citizens set bounds to the ravages of the fire, and nothing further than a part of the roof was consumed. We have said labor of the citizens; for although it was in the immediate vicinity of the Falls, the water was procured with the most unpleasant difficulty, owing to the neglect of the corporation or its commissioners, whose duty it would seem to be, to erect, or cause to be erected, in the neighborhood of the bridges and public streets, proper steps for convenience at fires—on this occasion a ladder was used, suspended from the bridge.

The circumstances attending this fire, indicate, as strongly, as at the last in South-street, that it was produced by some vile incendiary. From the report of Mr. Dobbin and his people it appears, that the family had no necessary occasion for communication with the garret—but what is still more convincing is, that those who entered it first, state that they could discover the fire had caught in the roof, and near the eaves of the house; where, no doubt, it had been deposited by the infamous hand of design.

The Editor of the Telegraph having experienced an incalculable loss from the unfortunate occurrence of last evening, solicits the indulgence of his patrons for a short time which will be employed in the re-organization of the office, and the regulation of his domestic concerns.

He also, embraces this opportunity of returning his gratitude to his numerous friends for their vigilance and activity in preserving from the flames, the most valuable portion of his printing materials and household furniture.

THOMAS DOBBIN.

S. Meeter and Armstrong offer a tribute of sincere thanks, as a return to their friends and fellow citizens, for their active and friendly attentions, manifested towards them during the fire last evening: they acknowledge themselves much indebted for that praise-worthy policy, enforced by those of their friends, who completely saved their property by preventing its removal.

Communicated by our Annapolis correspondent Extract from the Proceedings of the State Legislature.

The clerk of the senate delivered a letter from the executive, informing the legislature of the sale of the stock, in the British funds which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, that the communications, from the executive, to the president of the senate, and to the speaker of the house of delegates relative to the sale of the stock of the state, in the funds of England, and, also, the letter of Samuel Chase, Esquire, dated April 29th, 1805, be published in the Maryland Gazette, the American, the Federal Advocate, the Maryland Herald, the Frederick Town Herald, the Abingdon Patriot, the Evening Post, the Telegraph, the Washington Federalist, and the National Intelligencer.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Delegates.

IN COUNCIL, Nov. 30, 1805.

Gentlemen, We have the satisfaction of communicating to the General Assembly, that we have received information from the agent, of the sale of the stock in the British funds. It appears, that the bank stock sold at 176 1-2 per cent.

The navy 5 per cents at 89 1-2 The 5 per cents of 1797 at par We are also happy in having it in our power to state, that the whole expence of this negotiation amounts only to the sum of three pounds and six pence sterling.

As soon as information shall be received, that the investment of the proceeds has been completed, it shall be communicated by the executive.

We are, with great respect, Your obedient servants,

ROBT. BOWIE.

BALTIMORE, 29th April, 1805. In August last bank stock was at 180, and in October 188, and the enclosed London paper, called the Morning Chronicle, of 2d March last, it is stated at 179.

George Matthews, At his factory, corner of Pitt-street and Milk-line, is now ready to deliver FRESH GROUND FLOUR OF MUSTARD, in full sized bottles, well filled, corked & sealed with red wax—securely packed in good strong boxes, some containing 3 dozen and others 6 dozen. Families are requested to be careful of their empty bottles, as they are found to be a scarce article in this infant establishment.